

BUKHAREST WON BY TEUTONIC ALLIES; LLOYD GEORGE TO FORM NEW MINISTRY

WILL CO-OPERATE WITH A. BONAR LAW IN UNDERTAKING

Birth of New Government
Creates Additional Fac-
tional Differences.

PARTY LEADERS CALLED
TO CONFERENCE BY KING

Inference Most Natural One
That He Tries to Arrange
a Reconciliation.

LATEST MINISTRY COALITION

Announcement Follows Day of In-
tense Suspense and Interest
Throughout Country.

[By Associated Press.]
LONDON, December 6.—David Lloyd George has overthrown the Asquith Cabinet, and will become Prime Minister himself. The new government will be coalition, like the old one, but probably without the same measure of harmonious support which attended the formation of the last coalition government, because its birth has created additional factional differences.

This result has emerged from another day of active and hurried party conferences and a day of intense suspense and interest throughout the country.

There was a prospect this afternoon that the personal offices of the King might solve the situation, and many thought that the Asquith regime might be continued. The King called the party leaders to Buckingham Palace and conferred with them for more than an hour. Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George, of the Liberals; Mr. Law and Mr. Balfour, of the Unionists; and Mr. Henderson, of the Labor party, were with the sovereign.

It is many years since a British ruler assembled the representatives of the different factions face to face when they had shown themselves unable to settle their differences.

**KING PROBABLY TRIED TO
ARRANGE RECONCILIATION**
Whatever passed in council is held secret, but the inference that the King tried to arrange a reconciliation appears a most natural one. The five statesmen departed separately, four in their motor cars, and the workmen's spokesman alone.

Afterwards the King gave an audience to Bonar Law, who declined to undertake the formation of a new ministry, and then to Lloyd George, who accepted the responsibility as every one anticipated he would if the opportunity came to him.

The official announcement to-night that Lloyd George had undertaken the task, with the cooperation of Bonar Law, was a notification that the new government would be coalition. Any party government would be impossible, because neither the Unionists nor the Liberals have a majority in the House of Commons; either one must attach the Irish Nationalists or the Laborites to itself to command a majority. The Nationalists have refused to participate in the government until home rule becomes established. The Laborites are sworn enemies to Lloyd George because they resent his accusations that the workmen have put their personal interests above the national interests at times during the war.

CHANGE MEANS SCLIPPING OF THE ELDER STATESMEN

The country awaits the rising of the curtain on the next act of this historical and remarkable crisis with an expectancy which never surrounded the birth throes of any previous government. The Lloyd George ministry means the direction of the war by a dictatorship in the form of an inner council of the Cabinet, and means the sweeping of the elder statesmen, whose supremacy in the councils of the nation, until they choose to withdraw from the scene voluntarily, has always heretofore been regarded by the British people as a matter of course.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Viscount Grey and Lord Lansdowne "must go," the Lloyd George press has been crying. But their going will be attended by widespread misgivings among the people.

Lloyd George is committed to the formation of a war council, and the membership of that dictatorship will be the most important and crucial work he will have. Andrew Bonar Law, the Earl of Derby and Sir Edward Carson, all of them Conservatives, are most talked of. Bonar Law and Lord Derby would be generally approved, but Sir Edward Carson has many critics.

WILL HE BECOME MEMBER OF OWN WAR COUNCIL?

The new Premier is confronted with the problem whether he will become a member of his own war council. His scheme for the council, which he presented to Premier Asquith as the price of his continuance of the Asquith Cabinet, excluded the Premier on the ground that the general duties of the office did not leave time for daily sessions. The question whether Lord

Bryan Lists Reforms He Wants Democratic Party to Accomplish



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

SENATOR MARTIN CHOSEN TO BE MAJORITY LEADER

Virginian Regarded as Best Quali-
fied Man in Senate for
This Position.

THOMAS PRESIDENT PRO TEM
Saulsbury, of Delaware, to Be Sec-
retary of Caucus—These Sele-
ctions Tentatively Agreed On by
Democratic Members.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, December 6.—Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, will be majority leader; Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, will be president pro tempore, and Senator Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, will be secretary of the caucus, in the new organization of the Senate majority, according to a tentative agreement reached by Democratic members of that body today.

All interests have not been harmonized upon this plan, but there seems to be little likelihood now that it will be changed. Senator Saulsbury, who is a candidate for the presidency pro tempore, is not altogether satisfied to remain secretary of the caucus, neither are his friends, but the chances are now that they will be outnumbered when the time comes to act.

The tentative agreement was reached when it became known this afternoon that Senator Walsh, of Montana, who had the Wilson campaign in the West, was not now anxious to fill any of the honorary posts in the Senate organization, and when it was found that the Saulsbury strength was not enough to outvote that of the West.

Senator Martin has been agreed upon for the floor leadership on the ground that he is the best-qualified man in the Senate for the position. He was minority leader just prior to the capture of the Senate by the Democrats. When the Wilson administration began a fight was made against the Virginian by the younger members of the Democratic caucus. They mustered enough votes to defeat him. Martin took his defeat smilingly, and has gone right along supporting the administration and party's policies as though he had not been superseded. These are some of the reasons why the South will insist upon retaining Senator Martin in the floor leadership.

CONGRESS TURNS ATTENTION TO LEGISLATIVE WORK

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Congress, having heard President Wilson outline in his annual address yesterday the program of legislation he hopes to see enacted in the short session, today turned its attention to legislative work. In both House and Senate the President's recommendations, particularly for railroad legislation, were being closely scrutinized.

A bill embodying the President's suggestions for railroad legislation has been prepared by Chairman Adamson of the House Commerce Committee for submission as soon as Attorney-General Gregory passes on its constitutionality and Chairman Newlands of the Senate Commerce Committee, has arranged to take up the proposed legislation at a committee meeting on Friday.

Chairman Henry, of the House Rules Committee, has an engagement to confer with the President regarding rules to expedite railroad and other legislation through the House.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Immigration Committee, announced today that if the corrupt practice bill goes before the Senate, he will move to displace it with the immigration bill.

Senator Smith said it was the gen-

Nation-Wide Prohibition Most Important--Favors Woman Suffrage and Opposes Militarism.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, December 6.—Reforms to which he hopes to commit the Democratic party and to see accomplished within the next four years were outlined to-night by William Jennings Bryan at a dinner given in his honor by admirers among Democratic officials and members of Congress. Nation-wide prohibition he urged as most important, and other reforms on his list included woman suffrage by Federal amendment, election of the President by direct popular vote and changes to make the Constitution more easily amendable.

In addition to his program to be advocated, Mr. Bryan gave a prominent place to two things he proposes to fight: the effort to give the Federal government exclusive control over railroad regulation and the "menace of militarism" presented by proposals for universal service.

Speeches lauding Mr. Bryan, and particularly his work for the party during the campaign just won, were made by many of the diners, and a letter was read from President Wilson, with whom the former secretary and Mrs. Bryan had lunched during the day. The President wrote:

"Will you not be kind enough to convey my very cordial greetings to Mr. Bryan and to those who are assembled to do him honor at the dinner on Wednesday evening? In the recent campaign no one rendered more unselfish service than Mr. Bryan, and I am happy to know that this dinner expresses the genuine admiration of all Democrats for him."

"May I not by these means convey to him my warmest congratulations and best wishes for his continued health and happiness?"

POINTS TO TWO THINGS

THAT SHOULD BE PREVENTED
"I shall take advantage of the opportunity which this dinner affords," said Mr. Bryan, "to point out a few of the issues which seem to me within the range of accomplishment during the next four years. But before taking up the things which should be secured, it is worth while to consider for a moment two things that should be prevented."

"An effort is now being made by the railroads to secure legislation, and, if necessary, a constitutional amendment, depriving the States of all regulatory power over them, and giving to Congress exclusive control over railroads. The consolidation of all railroad legislation at Washington would not only transfer to the national capital an amount of work which would otherwise be done by the States, and, therefore, decrease the efficiency of Federal supervision, but it would bring a railroad influence into the decision of every Congressman and every Senator, as well as intensify the railroads' interest in presidential campaigns."

"It would be more than that. It would practically obliterate State lines, and lead to a centralization which would threaten the very existence of our dual form of government."

"We cannot afford to shut our eyes to the menace of militarism as it is being presented in concrete form. A large increase in the number of army and navy officers drawing salaries for life and trained in a profession which teaches reliance upon the steel blade, rather than upon the sword of truth, tends to substitute false standards of honor for the more peaceful standards that prevail among the producers of wealth."

SUPPORT FOR PROPOSAL OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE

"It is not unnatural that the magnifying of the profession of arms should give support to the proposal for universal military service, a system which is not only unnecessary, but the adoption of which could not fail to breed that military spirit which has contributed so largely to the encouragement of war in other lands."

To inform the voters of questions under consideration at an election, Mr. Bryan proposed the publication of a government bulletin, with space divided among political parties according to voting strength. He also suggested that newspapers, in return for the mailing privileges, should be required to give certain space for matter the government desires published.

"The election has shown us the clumsiness of our electoral college and the dangers which attend this method of election," he continued.

"Some plan should be devised by which the voters can vote directly for the President."

The speaker said he believed if the Constitution were more easily amendable the rule of the people would be more secure. He suggested that when a majority of both houses in two suc-

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OVERFLOW CROWD INDORSES BOYCOTT

More Than 1,500 Women Pack
Mass-Meeting in Protest
Against High Prices.

BAN ON EGGS AND TURKEYS

Richmond Housewives Unite to
Abjure These Commodities
for Two Weeks.

Pledging their support of the boycotts declared by the Richmond Housewives' League against turkeys and eggs for a period of two weeks, beginning to-morrow morning, fully 1,500 Richmond women from all walks of life packed the auditorium of the John Marshall High School Building yesterday afternoon, and united in the movement to force downward the prevailing high prices of these two commodities. The mass-meeting strongly indorsed the absolute boycott, from which only children and invalids are exempted, as the only effective instrument in the fight to break the backbone of the high markets.

At the outset of the meeting it was disclaimed that any attempt was being made to injure the retail merchants of Richmond, who are charging only legitimate profits for the commodities. The boycotts, it was pointed out, were directed against large food storage companies of the Middle West, who are charged with being responsible to a large degree for the prevailing abnormal prices.

The mass-meeting was to have been held in the hall of the House of Delegates at the State Capitol Building, but long before the time for the meeting it was evident that the hall would not accommodate the crowd. The meeting was transferred to the school auditorium, which, with its seating capacity of 1,400 people, was taxed to its capacity. Standing room for the meeting was at a premium. The meeting was by far the largest held in Richmond in recent months, reflecting the tremendous interest in the problem that the consumers are trying to solve.

PRESIDENT OF HOUSEWIVES

[By Associated Press.]
NORFOLK, December 6.—The president of the Housewives' League of that city and State chairman of the Housewives' League of Virginia, presided. She explained the action taken by the consumers of Norfolk, which resulted in the reduction of prices on turkeys and eggs. She told the women of Richmond that they had the power in their hands at least to partially relieve the situation.

"There is no question of the good that can be done by boycotts," she said, "but these will afford only temporary relief, and the consumer must be educated to the use of substitutes for many commodities that are selling at abnormal prices. We must not assume that there is no reason for the high cost of living, for tremendous quantities of foodstuffs are being exported, and we are living in a period of fictitious prosperity, due to the war. Foreign buyers are in this country willing to pay any price for the commodities they need, and it is too much to expect that those people in this country that can fill their wants will do so."

"There has been great discussion of embargoes against the exportation of foodstuffs, but I do not think that we have reached the state where such a course would be wise. Many people are in favor of an embargo against wheat, but if such action was taken it would quickly spread to other commodities, and that would mean starvation for the people of Europe. That would result in great opposition in other countries, probably resulting in harm to this country, and in the end the people of the United States, rather than countenance the starvation of women and children, would fit out relief ships."

SOME WERE APPREHENSIVE ABOUT THEIR HUSBANDS

A vein of humor was injected by the fact that, no matter how much boycotts were favored by the Housewives, they raised doubts as to whether or not such action would be approved by their husbands. Speakers told of how for years they had always given their husbands eggs for breakfast, and one speaker, having stopped using eggs some weeks ago, said that her husband was suffering from a boil on his neck. She remarked, with a smile and amid

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Getting What's Coming to Him



PLAN NATION-WIDE PROBE OF HIGH COST OF LIVING

From President Wilson Down, Offi-
cials Begin to Cope in Earnest
With Problems Presented.

SUBJECT NOW UP IN CONGRESS

Dozen Speeches Made in House and
Several Resolutions Proposing In-
quiries Introduced and Referred
to Committees Without Discussion.

TELLS OF NORFOLK ACTION

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, December 6.—The Federal investigation of the high cost of living began to-day to take definite form, with indications that it will extend to every section of the United States. Not only is a sweeping inquiry into the causes of the soaring costs of foodstuffs contemplated, but the recent pinch in the coal supply and its resultant price advances also may be made the subject of a broad investigation.

From President Wilson down, officials began to cope in earnest with the problems presented by the situation. The President took under consideration preliminary reports which, with others yet to come, will form the basis for recommendations he may make to Congress.

A dozen speeches on the subject were made in the House, and several resolutions, proposing inquiries, were introduced. These were referred to committees without discussion, most of them going to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which Representative Adamson, who is opposed to embargoes, is the chairman.

The department of justice officials, conferred with members of the Federal Trade Commission and with District Attorney Anderson, of Boston, in charge of the department's investigation, and here to formulate a definite plan of conducting the nation-wide inquiry. About fifty picked investigators of the department's bureau of investigation were reported to be at work throughout the country, gathering data which will determine the Attorney-General's course of action.

I. C. C. TO BE ASKED FOR DATA ON SHIPMENT OF FOODSTUFFS

The Interstate Commerce Commission probably will be called upon to aid by furnishing data relative to shipments of foodstuffs, and Mr. Anderson will confer with commission officials before his departure. Grand jury investigation at New York or Chicago or both are said to be still under consideration.

With the program still in process of formation, there were increasing indications that officials were considering the situation from three angles, namely:

1. Determination of the actual causes of the rapid rise in foodstuffs and coal, whether it was due to natural economic laws, to the unwarranted action of individual dealers and producers in advancing prices, or whether there exist agreements among groups of dealers or producers to boost prices.

2. Vigorous prosecution of persons or firms, if any, who by violation of existing laws in making agreements to raise prices, or otherwise have contributed to the upward trend of prices.

3. Enactment of legislation to remedy the present situation and to prevent its recurrence.

The situation is now in the first of these stages. Department of Justice officials have called upon the Federal Trade Commission for cooperation, and were promised all data which the commission has bearing on the situation and aid in obtaining additional information.

Department officials are also understood to be considering the advisability of investigating various food combinations and corporations with a view to ascertaining by what practices the market values of foodstuffs dealt in by the bodies are determined. An inquiry

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ROUMANIANS LOSE CAPITAL AFTER 100-DAY DEFENSE

Ploechti, Important Rail-
way Junction Town,
Also Is Taken.

NO DETAILS CONCERNING
CLIMAX OF GREAT DRIVE

Marks Culmination of One of
Most Brilliantly Executed
Feats of Great War.

FATE NEVER WAS IN DOUBT

Country Crushed in Nut-Cracker
Fashion Made Familiar by Ger-
mans During This Conflict.

[By Associated Press.]
BUKHAREST, the capital of Roumania, is in the hands of the forces of the central powers.

Exactly 100 days after the declaration of war by Roumania against them, the Teutonic allies in control of about 50,000 square miles of Roumanian territory—virtually one-half of the kingdom—running from the Transylvanian Alps northwest of the capital to the Danube south of it, and a large part of Dobruja, and probably still on the heels of the retreating Russian and Roumanian armies which have been endeavoring to hold them back.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the fall of Bukharest came the news of the capture of the important railroad junction of Ploechti, north of the capital, the conquest of which places in the hands of the invaders the last railroad in the west, and gives to them the head of the line running northwest to Jassy, where the capital of Roumania is now situated.

No details have as yet come through concerning the climax to the great drive of the armies of General von Falkenhayn and Field Marshal von Mackensen, or whether the Roumanians and Russians succeeded entirely in making their escape behind the Bukharest line. Previous to the announcement of the capture of Bukharest and of Ploechti, unofficial advices had indicated that four divisions of the defenders were in a hazardous position in the region due west of Bukharest and in danger of being enveloped.

With the fall of Bukharest the central powers are now in possession of four capitals of entente allied states, the others being Brussels, Belgrade and Cetinje.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE MEETS WITH LITTLE SUCCESS

In the northwest, in the Carpathian region near the Bukovina frontier, and along the Moldavia front, the Russian offensive, begun in a diversion against the Teutonic advance into Roumania, apparently is meeting with little success. In the Carpathians west of Jablontza, the Russians occupied a height, but later were shelled off the position by the Germans. To the south they succeeded in penetrating to the second line of the German defenses in the Trotus Valley, but here were held by the defenders from further advance. North of the Otuz Pass and southeast of Kozla, Varschky, the Austro-Germans took positions from the Russians.

Additional fortified heights northeast of Rudnitsa, in Serbia, have been captured by the Serbs from the Bulgarians and Germans, according to the Saloniki War Office, while the Bulgarians are reported by Berlin to have expelled the Serbs from positions near Gradishnitsa. A heavy bombardment is in progress north of Monastir.

The German army have again essayed a somewhat intemperate thrust in the Verdun sector, launching it on the slopes east of the famous hill 304, near Avocourt.

According to Paris, the attack was partly successful, the Germans gaining a footing in some of the advanced French trenches. Otherwise on the French front there have been only bombardments and operations by raiding parties.

In the Austro-Italian and Russian theaters the big guns are still doing the greater portion of the work. The Russians have heavily shelled the Narayevka region in Galicia.

CAPTURE OF BUKHAREST OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

[By Associated Press.]
BERLIN, December 6.—Saville, —Bukharest, capital of Roumania, has been captured, it was officially announced to-day.

Ploechti, the important railway junction town, thirty-six miles northwest of Bukharest, also has been taken.

MAIN RAILWAY LINE OF RETREAT IS CUT OFF

The capture of Ploechti, on the main railway line running north from Bukharest, cuts the main railway line of retreat for the Roumanian armies operating in the Bukharest region.

The official statement does not indicate whether the entry of the Teutonic forces into Bukharest and Ploechti was simultaneous. The capture of Ploechti before that of the capital would be far more serious for the Roumanians. Many military observers looked for the Roumanians not to attempt a defense of the capital to the last, expecting an evacuation in